

## Arrival of the "Cambria."

### FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

New York Sept. 18, 8 o'clock P. M.  
The Steamer Cambria arrived at Boston this morning. The intelligence in relation to produce is very important.  
The Cambria brings 133 passengers among whom are the Hon. WASHINGTON LIVING, our late Minister to Spain, and D'ANNARD, bearer of despatches, Rev. Mr. DEWITT and the celebrated Cruikshank, caricaturist.

But little miscellaneous news has yet been received.

The news from America, announcing that the American Government had made overtures of peace to the Republic of Mexico, produced quite a revolution in the market value of Mexican stock.

\$8,000,000 in specie was imported into London by ship America—from where the report does not state.

Parliament is brought to a close. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are more cheering. The Cobden testimonial has reached £70,000.

### IRELAND.

Hostility continues among the Irish people towards Indian corn, but increasing intelligence is gradually removing the prejudice. Turnips are in a sound state and will compensate for the loss of the more popular and esculent potato.

### FRANCE.

The Chamber of deputies opened on the 17th with the usual speech from the throne.

The proceedings have since been confined to the verification of the election of each Deputy. When this is completed, they will return and answer to the King's speech, to which the Peers have already sent their reply.

Joseph Henri, who fired at the King on the 29th of July, has been tried by the Peers, found guilty, and condemned to work in the galley for life. No doubt is entertained that the fellow is insane. His manuscript letters, and his conduct prove it. During the trial, he expressed a wish to be condemned to death, but new State policy towards these regicides, has prevented the realization of this ambitious desire.

Discussion has taken place in the French Journals, relative to the recent alterations in the American Tariff. The Constitutional thinks the Tariff still too high, and enforces on the American Government the necessity of establishing docks and entry ports.

The President and Vice President of the French Chambers have been elected by large majorities. The ministry have a majority of one hundred and twenty.

### SPAIN.

Isabella, of Spain, is to marry her cousin the Duke of Cadiz, son of Don Francisco.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

On the 29th May, 10,000 Kaffirs appeared before Fort Peddie, but were dispersed by artillery and rockets. They retreated, having lost a large number of men. 4 or 5000 cattle under the walls of Fort Brown, loose, were carried off by the Kaffirs. The Kaffirs were defeated with great loss.

CONVENTION BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—A Convention has been formed between these two powers, by which the rights of Germany, in relation to the succession of Dutchies is guarded.

A commercial treaty has been made between Prussia and Denmark.  
The English Government has made a proposition to those who paid corn duties under protest under the old bill, which has been accepted.

The overland mail had arrived. The news is not important.

Marquis TWEDDALE had retired from the government of his Presidency. Sir Geo. ARTHUR was seriously ill. At Calcutta and Bombay, trade was dull and unsatisfactory.

### AUSTRALIA.

The latest dates from Van Dieman's Land, the laboring classes had experienced considerable distress, and evils of the probation system increasing manifested.

The London wheat market has been rather fluctuating. Prices during the week ending Aug. 24th, advanced 4s. per quarter, and after a further rise took place the transactions were light. Free wheat had rather restricted sales, but prices continued to advance, as did flour, with good sales for American in a sweet state.

The price was about 29s per barrel, duty paid Weather having changed for the better, purchasers have manifested a reluctance, continued operations at the changed rates. Business was dull at Mark Lane on the 26th ult. On the 31st ult wheat declined 2s per quarter. Little business was transacted.

### Liverpool Grain Market, 31st ult.

Wheat was in a fair demand at 2s 3d per bushel for 70 lbs. At the opening of business some large parcels of western canal flour changed hands at 47s 9d per bbl. Indian corn was held at 27s 30s per 480 lbs on the 30th ult.

On the 29th a moderate business was transacted in wheat without rise in price. Large business in Indian corn, and an advance of 10d per quarter was obtained. Steady sales for barley flour, and a decline submitted to was fully recovered. Flour afterwards improved.

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Sept. 1.

A fair demand for wheat. Former prices were paid. Flour active—a demand at an advance of 6d per bbl. Good Western Canal commanded 26s 6d to 28s per bbl. Demand for Indian corn good; prices were 2s, for 280 lbs higher. One mercantile firm in Limerick has sent

out for a dozen cargoes of Indian Corn.

The American provision market is buoyant, and rather active. The Iron trade had improved.

The London money market is very easy. The Bank of England has lowered its rates to 3 per cent; and the effect has been visible in improving the prices of public funds. This movement is intended to obviate all evil consequences of the failure of the potato crop. In thus acting, the directors have incurred some censure, but more praise. The grain crops have been gathered in on the British Islands, and the general impression is that wheat will be an average yield; oats the same. Potatoes, owing to disease are everywhere a failure.

## JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILL.

Tuesday, September 29, 1846.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

According to the doctrine practically settled by the recent action of the Federal Government, and also the theory of some distinguished men of the nation, all hope of aid from that government in improving the Illinois River must be extinguished. The veto message of President Polk would entirely cut it off; the votes of Congress from time to time (for the effort has been made) would exclude it; and there seems to be no prospect left that the different legislative branches of the government will unite in favorably considering so small a stream as the principal river of our State. Mr. Calhoun's doctrine would forever exclude it from the view of the general government. It is his opinion that to render appropriations for a River constitutional, that Rivers must flow through two or more States; that then it becomes national in its character, for the reason that it is not within the jurisdiction of any one State, and two or more States cannot enter into compacts for its improvement. But so long as it is confined to a single State in its meanderings, it must look to that State for its improvement. The general government having no constitutional right, in such case, to interfere. If the Illinois had chanced to be called the East Branch of the great river, or by some other name which would indicate that it was part of that stream, then government could dig out its bars, for it would flow through more than one State and it would not be the province of a single State to do that work. However refined these distinctions may appear, they still seem to prevail, and our River is thrown back upon a poor State for all the improvement that may be anticipated in its navigation. It is, then, certain, that whilst the powers of the general government are regarded as they now are, there is no possible chance for appropriations for the Illinois River in any form. It has its source and termination in our own State.

The cost of improving the River as far as Peru, if we recollect aright, was estimated by Mr. Mowry at half a million of dollars. This sum is small when compared with the importance and magnitude of the object, and if the State has the exclusive control of the stream—may charge tolls, &c.—it is infinitely better for her to make the improvements herself than trust them to the general government. The profits on the capital invested would be enormous. If required the stock would be readily taken. And if the general government, so nice in its distinctions about navigable waters, will yield the point that our State has exclusive control of the River and may impose restrictions on its navigation, we think it a matter worthy of consideration whether more would not thus be gained than in any other manner.

Upon the completion of the Canal, the improvement of the river will be of the greatest consequence. The business of the latter will greatly affected it, and a suspension of navigation then for months, as has been the case, on account of low water, will materially injure the business of the whole route. It is at present, and might continue with a little improvement, the great thoroughfare for the thousands who yearly leave the south to spend a few months in a more genial climate, but with the present uncertainties about the navigation of that stream, a new route will be permanently fixed upon, and not only the river but the canal lose the benefit of the transit of so many persons. With good navigation on the Illinois River, we venture to predict that no work will surpass the Illinois and Michigan Canal in the transaction of business, but without good navigation in the River, it will be of comparatively small consequence. Since, then, the general government has entirely, and apparently forever, cut off all chance for that and similar streams, it becomes important to consider in what way its navigation may be so improved that when a dry season overtakes us, there need not be a suspension of all business on the route during two

or three months of the most active part of the year. That all necessary improvements will eventually be made, we have no doubt; but that the general government will ever make them seems at present highly improbable. And the sooner a plan can be fixed upon for making those improvements, the better will it be for the State and all concerned.

JUDGE YOUNG.—From a letter which has been shown us from Judge Young to General Turney, dated the 22d inst., we learn with regret of the severe indisposition of the former. It appears that he left his residence in Quincy, on the 7th inst., to hold Court in McHenry county, but was attacked at Bunadotte, in Fulton Co., with the congestive fever. His family accompanied by Dr. Birdsall of Quincy, went to Bunadotte, and returned with him to Quincy, where he was at the date of his letter. He was recovering rapidly, and expected to be able to set out in time to hold the Courts in Will, Iroquois, and Cook counties, and perhaps in Grundy county. We sincerely trust that Judge Young will speedily recover. No one can guarantee health; yet, we regret to see that some Newspapers are disposed to find fault, because the Judge cannot guard against and prevent the ills that flesh is heir to.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Michigan will this year by far exceed that of any previous year. It has been computed that the yield will be at least ten million bushels.

A correspondent of the New York Express says that the constitutionality of the retrocession of Alexandria will be contested, and that Daniel Webster has been engaged as counsel in the case.

THE RURAL REPOSITORY.—We have received a number of this publication, which is published at Hudson, New York, and from its appearance, and the great inducements which are held out to those who want a cheap and valuable periodical they cannot do better than subscribe for this. Price one dollar.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident took place in Montgomery county Ia., a short time since. John Harney, a son of G. T. Harney, well known as an able preacher of the Christian denomination, had descended into a well to repair the pump, which had got out of order, and on reaching the bottom, being struck by the dam, instantly fell insensible! No one was present but his father, who on seeing him fall, immediately descended to rescue him. But the same cause had the same fatal effect on him, and he too fell dead.

THE HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS left this place on the 27th inst., on his way south. He appeared to be in fine health and spirits.

It is rumored that Monterey has been captured by a body of Americans, who went down by way of New Mexico, were joined near the Presidio by a number of Texans, and the combined force had entered the city without opposition.

The proprietors of the iron foundries at Louisville have raised the wages of their working men from 15 to 20 per cent. since the passage of the new tariff.

CAPITAL SUGGESTION.—MR. SMITH of the Western Continent is of opinion that there are a great many individuals of this name in the world. He says he has long felt a great curiosity to ascertain the precise number, and suggests that the best way to get at the sum total would be to induce them all to subscribe to the Western Continent. In this way he thinks the extent of the Smith family might be accurately ascertained. He would then have their names and residences, and would be able to prevent confusion among the JOHN SMITHS, which, he says, is a very common name among the Smiths.

ORDER REIGNS IN HANCOCK.—The war at an end.—The officers of the steamer Alvarado, which arrived down from Keokuk yesterday, inform us that a compromise had been effected between the Mormons and Anti-Mormons, the former agreeing to leave the State in five days—a committee, only remaining behind with powers of attorney to dispose of their property. The steamer Osprey was lying at Nauvoo on Thursday evening, for the purpose of taking the Mormons on board. It is their intention to remove to Stran's settlement in Wisconsin. A number of anti-Mormons visited the town after the agreement was ratified between the parties.—Babbitt, the principal leader among the Mormons, gathered them into the temple, read the proposition to leave, and they immediately agreed, thus exhibiting in their conduct a commendable regard for peace, and awakening a sympathy even among their persecutors. We will observe, with interest, the course of the Anti-Mormons hereafter, to see how long they will remain in peace. It would not surprise us to see them forming a mob, in a month's time, to burn down the houses in Nauvoo, because they found purchasers among new citizens.—St. Louis Revueille.

### SCHOOL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Will county held at the Court House, in Joliet, on the 28th inst., pursuant to notice, for appointing delegates to attend the State Educational Convention to be held in Chicago, on the 8th of Oct. next.

R. W. Smith was called to the chair, and S. W. Stone appointed secretary.

The objects of the meeting being stated by Mr. N. D. Elwood, the following persons were chosen delegates to attend said convention:

Wm. E. Little, John Miller, Geo. S. Fake, Gen. Fry, N. D. Elwood, S. W. Stone, O. H. Haven, A. McIntosh, H. N. Marsh, R. W. Smith, Robt. Strong, John L. Hanchet, Joel Manning, S. Whallon, J. Barnett, K. J. Hammond, Willard Wood, Elias Freer, H. Hitchcock, J. S. Smith, Benjamin F. Allen, S. Ensign, R. Stickney, J. O. Knapp, M. A. Whitney, A. Collins, A. A. Ingersoll, J. Hager, Geo. R. Dyer, Rev. Mr. Ashley, and Robert Clow.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Joliet Signal.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. W. SMITH, Ch'n.

S. W. STONE, Sec'y.

### Wreck of the New York—Eighteen Lives Lost!

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steam ship Galveston, Capt. Wright, on the 9th inst., from Lavacca and Galveston, the sad intelligence was received of the total loss of the ship New York, Capt. Phillip. By this calamity no less than eighteen lives were lost. The following statement of the circumstances of this deplorable event was prepared by the clerk of the New York, and was promptly issued by the Picayune in an extra:

The steam ship New York, Capt. Phillips, left Galveston on Saturday September 5th, left at 4, P. M., and at half-past 10 o'clock, P. M., came to anchor about fifty miles eastward of Galveston, eleven fathoms water, blowing very heavy from E. N. E., with a very heavy sea running eastward. At 10, A. M., on Sunday, the 6th, the wind having lulled in a great measure, weighed anchor and proceeded on our course. At 11, A. M., finding she made no headway against the sea and wind, came to anchor in ten fathoms water, it blowing a gale from N. E. At 12 o'clock, midnight, she commenced dragging her anchor; fired up strong, and commenced working the engine to keep her up to the S. W., which have her in the trough of the sea. Slipped her cable, and set her jib, in hopes to get her before the wind; split the jib. At this time the sea struck the cabin and carried it away; sprung the boat, and caused her to leak. Let go the best bower, and paid out 75 fathoms of chain, in hopes to bring her head to the sea, but owing to the violence of the wind, she would not come to. At 4, P. M., in a heavy squall, carried away the smoke pipe, and lifted the promenade deck; stove in starboard guard and wheel-house, causing the boat to leak so bad as to extinguish the fire. All hands went to bailing and working, in hopes to keep her free until the wind and sea abated, which was of no avail; for at 6 o'clock, A. M., she went down in ten fathoms water—passengers and crew clinging to various parts of the wreck.

The small boats being lost the night previous in the act of landing them, they remained upon the promenade deck, until we found it breaking up in consequence of having too much weight upon it. We then shifted to another part of it, where we staid until 5, P. M., when we were taken off by the steam ship Galveston, from Port Lavacca. Capt. Wright deserves great praise for kind treatment to the survivors, who had nothing but what they stood in, having lost all when the boat went down.

Passengers lost.—Mrs. Wilson and two children, Miss Follett, three children of Mrs. Follett, A. H. McCormack, Wm. Armstrong, one cabin passenger, name unknown, two deck, do. do.

Crew lost.—Jas. Wilson, 2d steward, P. Marsh, 2d engineer; Charles Weston, seaman; J. Grogan, Wm. McKee, firemen; one seaman, name unknown.

RELIGIOUS INJUSTICE TO IRELAND.—Political reform will prove easier than religious reform in England. The monstrous abuses of the established church of that country, which, under the pretext of saving the souls, starves the bodies of the masses it plunders by its rapacity, are likely to survive all political changes. Even poor Ireland, where the above is most outrageous, many realize civil liberty long before religious freedom will reach her. Lord John Russell, the new prime minister, while he promises justice to Ireland civilly, declares that he dare not meddle with the established church there. A few pampered clergy of the Episcopal church, the richest in the world, are feasting in poor Ireland upon tithes plundered from the Catholic population against their consciences; and thus the most odious religious despotism on earth exhibits itself in a state of society where nine-tenths of the people are of the Catholic faith, and yet are compelled by law to starve their wives and children in order to contribute to the luxurious livings of the Protestant clergy, who do not represent one-eighth of the population of the whole country.—Boston Post.

ASSASSINATION.—A melancholy affair occurred on Thursday morning near Lebanon, Illinois, the particulars of which so far as we can learn, are as follows: Some two or three weeks since, a person by the name of John R. Edwards, visited a camp meeting near Lebanon, and rendered himself quite conspicuous by a course of improper conduct. On Thursday Edwards and the Rev. James Moore, a gentleman sixty-five years of age, who

officiated at the camp meeting referred to, met about three miles from Lebanon. Some conversation ensued in relation to the meeting, when Moore took occasion to reprove Edwards for his censurable conduct. A few remarks only had passed, when Edwards drew a large knife and stabbed Moore repeatedly in the breast. A physician was sent for, who, on examining the wounds, pronounced them mortal. Edwards flew to this city, and the supposition is that he took passage for New Orleans yesterday morning on board the Admiral. Several persons were told, arrived at Illinoistown Thursday night in pursuit, but did not cross the river until late yesterday morning. A dispute about a saddle and bridle caused the delay! Edwards, it is said stopped over night at a tavern near the Centre Market.—St. Louis Union.

### Late from the Rio Grande.

Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.  
Latest from the Central Division of the Army—Great Mexican Victory!—Magnanimous conduct of the Mexicans!—Colonel Harney's whereabouts.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR Sept 3, 1846.

Gen. Wool, with a part of his staff, Port Lavacca on the 8th ult., and arrived at this place on the 14th, leaving behind his aid de camp Lt. McDowell, 1st artillery, in consequence of an accident which befel him, (from the effects which I am happy to say he has now entirely recovered,) of which for some days deprived the General of his valuable services, and gave our party, which followed on the 19th ult., the pleasure of his company. We arrived on the morning of the sixth day, making our marches principally between the hours of three and ten o'clock in the morning.

The two regiments of Illinois volunteers, under Cols. Hardin and Bissel, left their encampment on Pinedores creek, on the 11th ult., and arrived here on the 24th leaving at the "Oja de Agua" Capt. Webb's company in charge of the sick, who I learn now are fast recovering and will join their regiments in a few days.

Col. Harney, with a detachment of the 2d Dragoons, consisting of Bvt. Maj. Beall's Capt. Howe and Blake's companies returned from the Presidio de Rio Grande on the 16th ult., having been absent about one month. Since their return, Capt. Howe's company has been consolidated with Maj. Beall's and Capt. Blake's companies. Capt. Howe will probably go upon the recruiting service.

The Arkansas Mounted Volunteers, under the command of Col. Yell, left Washington, Arkansas, on the 16th of July, and arrived here on the 28th ult.

These troops are encamped at a delightful spot, three miles above the Alamo, bearing the name "Camp Crockett." The surrounding country is a beautiful rolling prairie, dotted over with clumps of oak, musket, &c., through which many little streams wind their way to the clear and beautiful San Antonio river with its banks garnished with foliage, flowing along in front of the camp, affording the troops an abundance of pure water; while the opposite side is bounded by a range of hills, stretching to the north-west. On the west side of the San Antonio, are encamped five companies of Texas Volunteers, under the command of Col. Young; and being six months' men, they will probably be disbanded in a few days. The advance of the army will take up its line of march about the 15th inst., and perhaps sooner; great exertions are being made by the Quartermaster's Department, under the indefatigable Capt. Cross, who is well known in the Crescent City, and who leaves nothing undone, which is possible to place this train in a proper state to give efficiency to the expedition.

I have no doubt that the General will take possession of the Capital of Chihuahua some time in the month of October. The distance to the Rio Grande is calculated at about 140 miles, and from thence to Chihuahua, 450 miles; making our march nearly 600 miles over a lovely country.

The Kentucky and Tennessee Cavalry, it is supposed, will join Gen. Taylor's command. They have, as yet, not arrived.

Gen. Wool's forces will amount to about 2,000 men.

### SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, Sep. 5, 1846.

Editors of the Delta.—Since writing to you on the 2d inst., Capt. Washington's Company of the 4th U. S. Artillery arrived here from Carlisle, Pa. They entered the city yesterday, and passed through in full uniform, with four 6 pounders and two 12 pound howitzers, with their caissons, travelling forge, baggage train, &c., &c., which made quite a formidable appearance for this part of the country, and astonished the Mexicans here, they never having seen so great an artillery display in an army and believing that no think could equal that of the Mexicans. They encamped on the San Pedro, about two miles from the city.

Lieut. Roberts, of the 2d Dragoons, (who was left by Col. Harney with three companies of Texas troops, under the command of Capt. Cady, at Presidio de Rio Grande,) and Mr. Callahan, arrived this morning, and reported the remainder of the command near at hand: their provisions being damaged and condemned, it became necessary to procure more—and as the inhabitants at Presidio professed to be very friendly; they sent a small boat, with nine men, over the river, to bring articles purchased. After the men had pushed off their boat they were attacked by a body of Mexicans, secreted in the chapparal on the bank of the river. Three of our party were killed; the remainder jumped overboard, and reached the bank on this side. During the afternoon, the Mexicans kept up a fire from their musketry, and succeeded in killing one mule, slightly wounding another. The troops

having no means of crossing over the river, took up their line of march for this place, being already under orders to that effect. Undoubtedly by this time, this signal victory is heralded through Mexico, as giving additional lustre to the arms of the magnanimous and exalted people. Before leaving, the provisions and other stores, together with a stock of goods belonging to Mr. Callahan, were burned, being unable to transport them to this place.

We are fast approaching the day of marching, and every man is anxious to be off. We anticipate a pleasant trip, though there are some who fear that little fighting will be done. The troops are generally in good health, and those who brought disease with them are fast recovering. Captain Webb's company arrived from the Oja de Agua a few minutes after my last had departed. Col. Churchill, with Lieut. Carlton, 1st U. S. Dragoons, detailed as Assistant Inspector General, is going through a thorough inspection of all the troops here.

### Increased Price of Breadstuffs.

The very last steamer which brings to us intelligence from Europe, since the receipt thereof of the news that our new tariff has become the law of the land—the very first steamer coming from England after this has been made known, brings us intelligence which raises the price of breadstuffs in all our Atlantic ports. That this increase of price is owing to the demand for our breadstuffs in the English market, cannot, as we conceive, be seriously questioned. On Monday last, says the New York Journal of Commerce, "the English market lifted flour to \$4 50. For that market 5,000 barrels Genesee, Ohio, and Michigan flour were taken at that price. The English market and nothing else has done us the benefit.—Here are the facts in the records of trade.

Arguments, theory, prophecy—all are frustrated, denied, demolished. Breadstuffs are, in fact, now going from us to some of those very markets from which it was said, England would be supplied to our utter exclusion. The farming interest must credit the free policy of England with three cents a pound on cheese, ten cents a bushel on wheat, five cents on corn, and so on, just for this recent advance. In addition to this the farmer will find the articles he wishes to purchase cheaper, so that if he gets 10 per cent more for his produce, and buys his family supplies at 20 per cent, cheaper prices, he is a gainer of thirty cents on every dollar of his earnings. This is quite moderate estimate of the value of the new policy of England and the United States, to the agricultural interests of our own country. This is the way the farmers and laboring men are to be ruined by free-trade."

Here is the first result of the liberal plan of commercial intercourse which has been at the same time established by the liberal parties of England and of the United States in their respective countries.—This result was predicted by the democrats. The prediction was scouted by the whigs. They were for home market. They would secure a home demand by their protection for four years, through all which time the farmer has failed to find an increased price of his products, grow out of a home demand. At the beginning of August the new tariff passed—just time enough elapses for the intelligence to reach the markets of the Old World, and come back again—and at once flour rises in price a half a dollar a barrel, wheat almost in equal proportion, and corn, nearly as much.

This, of course, is but the beginning. But it puts in clear light the futility of that objection to the new tariff, which urged that the vast English market for breadstuffs would be filled from the shores of the Black and Baltic seas. Breadstuffs are at this moment in process of exportation from the port of New York to some of those ports, from which as the whigs have told us, the whole English supply was to be obtained. These are facts which cannot be lost upon the agricultural masses of the country. In view of such facts, it is hardly necessary to argue in support of the new tariff. The argument may be safely left to the records of trade, and to the Prices Current.—Union.

RUSSIA.—The following account of the war between Russia and the Caucasus is taken from the St. Petersburg Gazette. It furnishes a rare instance of the stratagems to which men are driven in war time, and of the fertility of inventions where imminent peril threatens. A body of cavalry alighting from their horses, killing them and making a rampart of their bodies for their protection, is something which is not found in the books, as the lawyers say.

Schamil, in nowise daunted by his late failure in Kabardia, had assembled new troops on the Souja. On the 24th of May a gallant action took place between eighty-two Cossacks, commanded by seven officers and Colonel Souloff.—They were surrounded by fifteen hundred mountaineers, and had the option of a dishonorable flight or an honorable death. The Cossacks alighted from their steeds, stabbed them, and formed themselves a rampart with the carcasses. They repulsed numerous charges of the infuriated mountaineers, keeping up a murderous fire. This unequal contest lasted for two hours, and some Russian troops came up just as their ammunition was failing them, and they had determined on selling their lives dearly with their daggers. Three days later, a considerable body of Circassians, with two pieces of cannon, attacked the eighth battalion of the Dehghan regiment, whilst marching from the fort of Kasak-Kitchou to Temir-Khan-Choura, but they were driven back, with loss, beyond the Souja. Different other attacks of the mountaineers were made at various points, but with no effect.